





# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.  
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.  
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

## TERMS:

One copy, one year, \$1.50  
Clubs of ten, 1.25  
If not paid within six months, \$2.50  
These prices are in advance. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter.  
TERMS, cash in advance.

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Contributions and Editorial Correspondence may be sent at the option of the writer, either to H. C. Rider, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., or to F. L. Seliney, Associate Editor, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

All communications relative to the Foreign Department should be sent to the Foreign Editor, HENRY WINTER SYLE, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 w. 2 w. 3 w. 3 m. 6 m. 1 y.  
1 inch, \$0.75 \$1.25 \$1.50 \$3.00 \$5.00 \$10.00  
2 inches, 1.25 2.00 3.00 5.25 9.00 15.00  
3 columns, 3.00 5.00 6.00 12.00 14.00 29.00  
4 columns, 5.00 8.00 10.00 15.00 20.00 40.00  
5 columns, 8.00 12.00 14.00 20.00 40.00 75.00

Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875

## The Fund for the Home.

We wish to help increase the sum in the hands of the Treasurer of the Building Fund for the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes. And with this in view we make the following proposal to the Chairman, Mr. John Carlin: that we will publish the names of all persons, societies, or institutions contributing three dollars or more to the fund, and also the amount contributed.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY

HENRY WINTER SYLE.

## The London Meeting.

PROSPECTS OF ARTICULATION IN ENGLAND.

In our last week's issue we printed an account of a large and influential meeting held at the "Mansion House," in London—the public building most nearly answering, in some respects, to our "city halls." It is always a sign of no little importance when a meeting is held in this place, and presided over by the Lord Mayor of London; it is taken as expressing the sentiments of the most intelligent, wealthy and influential part of the community; and movements set on foot there are on the high road to success.

Mr. Widd, in sending us the slip remarks, "There was never such an influence in Europe, in behalf of the deaf and dumb, as the one mentioned above. Even if articulation fails to benefit all the deaf and dumb of school age in England, this meeting cannot but have an immense effect for good to the whole deaf-mute community. The attention of the government will be forcibly drawn to the needs of the deaf-mute, and he will be seen in a different light from the pauper."

Our friend may too hopeful; if ever there was a government that moved slowly in educational matters, it is that of Great Britain. We shall probably need to have a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the classes requiring special education—the deaf, the blind and others—reunited testimony taken and an immense folio "blue-book" published, before we find Parliament disposed to grant material aid towards the education of the deaf and dumb. Sooner or later, however, we believe with our friend that "surely there is a good time coming for the English deaf-mutes."

Meantime, the Articulation School in London has received a vigorous impulse. The Committee appointed is a very strong one; we notice among its members Lord Houghton, better known as the poet Monckton Milnes, one of the first men to recognize the genius of Charlotte Brontë; Sir Charles Trevelyan, brother-in-law of Lord Macaulay; and Mr. Dasent, known to scholars as a diligent student of the Norse languages, and to us as among the warmest supporters of the present efforts to introduce the teaching of articulation into England, in accordance with the perfected systems of the continent, instead of clinging to the mechanical routine handed down at the old London Asylum from generation to generation in the Watson family. As to pecuniary results, those surely are hardly in doubt when the enterprise has such supporters as the Duke of Westminster and the Rothschilds. Ten thousand dollars is a good sum to begin with.

## Troy Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On the 13th of June, the Troy Deaf-mute Literary Club met for the last time this summer. The debate for the evening was on the question, "Is living in the city preferable to living in the country?" and it was decided in the affirmative. The club will hold its next meeting on the second Saturday of September.

The following persons were re-elected as the officers of the Club for the coming year: J. T. Southwick, President; W. T. Collins, Vice-President and Secretary; H. B. Brown, Recording Secretary; J. M. Witbeck, Treasurer; J. C. Ritter, Janitor.

On the 19th of the same month, Mrs. Gould invited all the members of the club to spend the evening socially at her house in honor of Miss E. D. Clapp, the former Secretary, who, in a week, was to leave Troy, her home for the last four

years. Miss C. was surprised in the course of the evening by the presentation of an elegantly bound Bible with a silver clasp bearing her full name. Mr. Southwick, President of the club, made a complimentary speech, in its behalf, thanking her for the services she had rendered to the deaf-mutes of the vicinity during the past four years, and especially, for her interest in the club during the last year. Mr. McLaughlin also gave her a pretty pin-cushion, fashioned in the form of a balloon, which his wife had made with her own hands, and suggested that Miss C. might use the balloon for her home-trip. Mrs. Atkins rose with the remark that she felt that she must say something to Miss Clapp. She stated that the Bible class deeply regretted the loss of their Sunday-school teacher, whose teachings and great interest in them they appreciated, for she attended the Sunday-school, rain or shine, regularly, for the past three years. She added, with tears in her eyes, that if they did not meet her again on earth, they hoped they all might meet her up above. Miss C. replied that she was very glad that she had come to Troy and glad that she had been able to add anything to the happiness of the club, that she would always think of that city and its kind people with a great deal of pleasure and that she would be very much interested to hear of their welfare through the JOURNAL as well as by letter. The same company who were at Mr. Collins' surprise party, were at Mrs. Gould's, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Gynne of St. Paul's Free Chapel, Mr. H. B. Dauchy and a few others.

Another party for Miss Clapp and also for Johnny Saxton was given at Mrs. Saxton's a few days after and all enjoyed the evening very much. PAXOS.

## New York Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The second annual picnic of the Manhattan Deaf-mute Literary Association, of this city, came off on Wednesday, the 14th inst., according to the notice given in the JOURNAL of the 8th. At an early hour some of the deaf-mutes, with baskets and satchels full of good things, made their way to the foot of Canal street, where a large and spacious steamboat was waiting to convey them to the cool and shady pleasure grounds of Fort Lee. The boat made several stoppings, to add more persons to the small number taken up at its first landing, so the whole party did not reach their destination until about twelve o'clock. Tired and weary, they separated in groups, each going where inclination led them. Having found some delightful, shaded retreat, they took out the nice eatables which they had not forgotten to provide before leaving home. Fatigued with the sail on the river and the walk up the hot and dusty roads and having hearty appetites, they enjoyed their repast.

Among the many who availed themselves of this pleasure were Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wells, John Witschiet, (the president-elect of the Association) Misses E. D. Clapp, late of Troy, Franklin, of Philadelphia, D. A. Jones, of New York, and Willie G. Jones, a student of the Washington College, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Williamson, of Gravesend, L. I. Others came from Tarrytown, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and various other places in the vicinity of the city, so that the number reached about seventy-six. Some of the deaf-mute mothers took their little ones with them, and it was pleasant to see how happy they all were. They had dancing upon the top of the bluffs, which commands a splendid view of the Hudson River below and the surrounding country for miles in every direction. Looking eastward from this point of view one can see the yellow brick walls of the institution for the deaf and dumb, which is directly opposite. The playground looked dull and deserted, now that the pupils are away from school. Various games were participated in; there was a good supply of cold water to quench the parched thirst, so we knew of no disorder having occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

The inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes went to this picnic and enjoyed themselves very much. They desire to express their hearty thanks to Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. J. Williamson for their kindness to them. How much more blessed it is to give than to receive. Perhaps the oldest deaf-mute of this party was Mr. Edward Cook, now nearly seventy years old; he succeeded in reaching the highest point of the bluffs, as did Mrs. Totten. Mr. C. was a pupil of the earliest school for deaf-mutes in this State, which was at Canajoharie; then he was removed to the Pennsylvania Institution. He remembers Mr. John Carlin well as a boy.

The six o'clock boat from Fort Lee took the silent company back to the city weary, but full of animation and in high spirits. The passage down the river was charming and the cool breezes invigorating. We would always enjoy such pleasures.

We are sorry to say that there was quite a number of deaf-mutes in this city, who did not or could not go to this picnic. Let the number next year swell to more than a hundred; there will surely be room enough for as many as can go.

Mrs. Mary E. Totten leaves the Home to-day, probably never to return again. She will go to Keyport, N. J., for a few weeks, previous to her trip West, where she intends to stay for about a year. She is to visit her sons in Illinois and Missouri. On her way from New Jersey she will stop at Mexico, N. Y., Saratoga Springs, Troy, and other places too numerous to mention here. She desires to be informed about any deaf-mutes who may need the shelter of the Home for the Aged and Infirm. She thinks she can greatly aid Dr. Gallaudet in this way, as he always has his hands full.

Rosanna Perley, an inmate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes here, fell down in a fit in the dining room, on the morning of the 15th ult.,

injuring herself quite severely. She is of an idiotic turn of mind and has long been subject to fits. She possesses a violent temper which renders her somewhat dangerous at times. She has been to school eight or nine years, but now she can neither read, write or sew. We think that some asylum on Randall's Island would be a safer home for her.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kipp, of No. 10 Cornelia street, celebrated their tin wedding on the evening of the 3d inst. Among the articles presented to them was a beautiful cooking-stove, costing about thirteen dollars. There were seven deaf-mutes in the party, viz., Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Graham, Messrs. Fred A. Stratton, Franklin Campbell, Henry Kircher, William Sweeney, of Melrose, and one other gentleman whose name I do not remember. Liquor was not the one thing needful, as it has been at the wedding anniversaries of some other deaf-mutes. Three or four other deaf-mute couples here will celebrate the anniversaries of their wedding days before the close of the present year.

Rev. Thomas B. Berry, of Granville, N. Y., preached to a slim attendance of deaf-mutes at St. Ann's Church, last Sunday afternoon, Dr. Gallaudet having been called somewhere else. The congregation was small on account of the warm weather. Mr. Berry's friends were very glad to see him.

We hear that Miss Sarah C. Howard has received a call to teach in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. She has not yet decided to accept the offer. Miss Kate Blauvelt will resume her duties as a supervisor of the girls at the New York Institution at the opening of the school term in the fall. Miss Howard has been in her place since last September.

Mr. James Lewis lately collected about eighty dollars in one week for the fund of the National Home. This money was raised in Newburgh, N. Y., and in New Jersey. Two hundred dollars have been added to this fund from the parents and friends of the pupils of Dr. L. I. Peet's school. Mr. J. Carlin, Chairman of the Building Fund, has received fifty-five dollars from Pennsylvania. The fund now consists of about one thousand and three hundred dollars. Will not our European friends lend us a helping hand to rear the walls of the new Home, which ought to be ready for occupation before the close of the centennial year?

As the Home is to be a national one, and persons may become inmates without regard to nationality or religion, every one should contribute his or her mite, for as little drops of water go to swell the broad ocean, so a dollar here and there will soon raise the requisite amount—many hands make light work.

William Snow Smith, the well known deaf-mute traveler was in this city a few weeks ago, on his way to Boston, Mass. We cannot credit his word that he is to be married next month, as he is now in his sixtieth year. He was one of the earliest pupils of the Hartford Asylum, being there as early as 1817.

Mrs. Sarah R. Jones, the assistant matron at the Michigan Institution, arrived in this city two or three weeks ago, and is now going to Connecticut. Mrs. J. will go back to Flint in the fall, and Florence will return to school at the New York Institution. She is a member of the High Class, and expects to graduate next year. After which she may become a teacher.

One of the hearing and speaking teachers of the New York Institution is soon to be married to a young lady of Brooklyn. We wonder when Mr. T. H. Jewell is to be married to Miss Annie Wager, as it is generally supposed that they have been engaged for a long time. He will, we are sure, possess a jewel of far more value than all the wealth of the Indies. The deaf-mutes here spent the glorious Fourth both in and out of town. The writer of this passed the Fourth at the quiet suburban village of Clifton on Staten Island. A deaf-mute young man by the name of Patrick Curran, lives in this village. He is a stone-cutter by trade, is not very well educated, and I think he leads rather an isolated life.

There will probably be an unusually large attendance of deaf-mutes at the Watertown Convention. Let all go who can. Friends will meet friends, who have not seen each other for many years.

L. A. W.

New York July 17, 1875.

## Union Service.

The coming of the millennium was hastened a little in this village on Sunday night. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists had a union service in the Presbyterian church. There was a large attendance, and the pastor of the Methodist church—Rev. S. P. Gray—preached an able and eloquent sermon from John 1:4. We think the reverend gentleman could not have felt more at home had he been in his own pulpit, and certainly he could not have preached better. The audience, too, though composed of three or four different denominations, and jostling one against the other, seemed perfectly at ease; and we are persuaded that they and their pastors much enjoyed the service. We learn that a union service will be held every Sunday evening during the "heated term." Rev. Mr. Hutchins will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

—The Utica Herald folks, from a commendable spirit of enterprise, have put a box in the Central depot at Utica, for the reception of important news correspondence. Some missionary, with an idea of the "eternal fitness of things," put a tract in the box entitled "Come to Jesus." The Herald folks have not accepted the invitation because no tickets were enclosed.

—The fields around our village are looking very beautiful.

## Minor Topics.

A mine of anthracite and bituminous coal has just been struck in Seekong, Mass.

Fifty thousand Feejeans are said, on the best authority, to have perished since the present epidemic of measles began in the Feejee islands.

Applications for admission to the Medical School of the Boston University have lately been received from England, France and Turkey.

A simple, cheap, and practicable machine has been invented for pressing coal dust into fuel. A ton of coal was recently made by it at Harrisburgh, Pa., in six minutes.

The Supreme Court of Dakota Territory has affirmed the decision of the District Court, holding parties liable for giving or selling whisky to Indians outside of the reservation.

The prisoners in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., were afforded a fair opportunity to escape on the 5th of July, but respected their parole, and went back to their cells without any attempt to do so.

A picture designated as Lafayette signing the Declaration of the Independence of America, painted by Greuse, and said to have been once in the possession of Robespierre, was sold at auction in Staffordshire the other day for £100.

Capt. Burton, the celebrated traveler, has sailed with an exploring party for Iceland. Disembarking at Husavik, they will proceed to survey the Mij Vatn sulphur mines—the scene of the recent volcanic eruptions—and other places of interest in the island.

A very strange discovery has been made at Buckingham Palace. While some workmen were engaged in pulling down a wall a large quantity of valuable gold and silver plate of about the time of George III., and worth several thousand pounds, was found.

The increasing attention given to manufacturing in the Southern States is noticeable and propitious. Georgia has made the greatest advance in cotton manufacture, but a number of cotton mills will be started this season in other States. Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky are also giving attention to the mining and manufacturing of their iron ore.

The Pioneer Society of Oregon has had a celebration at Salem, at which there were thirteen banners, one for each year between 1840 and 1853, beneath which the veterans marched according to the year of their arrival. The society embraces all who settled in Oregon prior to 1853. Mr. Neshmith, sergeant of the 300 immigrants of 1843, called the roll, and but a few answered to their names.

Lake Tahoe, in the Sierra Nevada, is 6,220 feet above the level of the sea. Its greatest depth is rated at 1,525 feet by Government engineers, but it is claimed that recent soundings have given over 2,000 feet. It covers an area of some 300 square miles, and is surrounded by high mountains. It never freezes during the severest weather, and its winters are unequalled in the general serenity and blandness of the atmosphere, and its brilliant clearness and purity.

London has a debt of nearly twenty-six millions, Liverpool nineteen and one-half millions, Manchester sixteen millions, Leeds some twelve millions, and, taking the cities in England in the order of their indebtedness, it will take twenty-one of them, including the above, with an aggregate population of six millions, to get a debt as big as the city of New York. London and the surrounding municipalities owe less than half as much as Boston. Cities like Liverpool and Manchester are vastly less encumbered than cities of the same class in America.

Gambling for enormous stakes still continues in the miniature kingdom of Monaco. At the saloon of M. Le Blanc, an American is said to have lost recently \$150,000, and a Russian Princess \$1,500,000, at which she went raving mad. A Scotch Duke won \$60,000 in less than half an hour, and lost all of that and a great deal more before the end of the same day. There were three cases of suicide within a week, owing to disastrous losses. The Prince of Monaco receives a yearly rental of \$150,000 for the saloon, and hence he is not disposed to disturb it.

## The Richland Trout Pond.

Being recently detained at Richland Station, one of our editorial staff paid a visit to the Richland Trout Farm, and was delighted with the improvements made by the present proprietor, who seems to understand how to give his visitors enjoyment.

The new office and reading room is a showy building, neatly fitted up. From the office you enter the reading room, an octagonal room of 24 feet diameter, 30 feet high, with spacious galleries. Here may be found many of the magazines and papers of the day. Around the walls are many stuffed birds, &c., as well as cases of curiosities from all quarters of the globe.

Passing to the "Sylvan Pool" we find the show tanks full of magnificent specimens of the "speckled beauties" that weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each. One might travel hundreds of miles and not see a sight so fine to the lovers of "the gentle sport."

We pass the "hatching house"—which at this season is unoccupied save by the stock kept on hand for sudden orders for the table trout—to the trout ponds with their thousands of little trout from 3 to 6 inches long. Private ponds are supplied from these little ponds. Beyond on the borders of "Lac la Belle," at a conveniently arranged landing place, we find several boats, waiting to convey anglers to the scene of their piscatorial triumphs.

We take a boat and cross the lake to "Shady-side," passing "Tranquil Cave" on our left. Mooring our boat we saunter through "Shady-side" and "Cosy Nook" to the "Picnic Grove" where one of the finest platforms in the County may be found. It is large and roomy, with easy seats all around; a nice speaker's or music stand occupies one side—the dense shade of the noble old hemlocks and beeches make it a delightful spot on a sunny day. There are nearly 200 feet of tables ready for parties, with seats arranged at them. We noticed that elderly people are not forgotten, for a stove is kept in readiness to heat their tea, or boil the coffee for the younger folks.

These pleasure grounds are well situated, being readily accessible by a short walk from the depot. Parties of pleasure seekers on the line of the Rome & Oswego, Syracuse Northern or R. W. & O. Railroads can easily reach the place, and we believe, from what we saw of the proprietor, that it would be well for those getting up picnics to see him. The pleasure grounds are entirely distinct from the exhibition and anglers' departments. His charges are very reasonable, and he evidently believes in making all who visit his place enjoy themselves.—Osw. Palladium.

## School Picnic.

On Friday last, the school taught by Miss Ella Goodell, in Mr. Lamoree's house, closed with a picnic held on Rev. W. S. Goodell's lawn. There were present the school, numbering thirty-five scholars, and their parents and friends. It was a beautiful sight, so many children were of a size, their ages ranging from five to eight, with fresh sweet faces, and eyes sparkling with the excitement of the occasion.

About three o'clock we sat down to a bountifully-spread table, which fairly groaned under its weight of good things; and after thanking the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the many mercies bestowed, an attack was made upon the edibles, in which they came off conquerors, for no sooner did we dispose of one good thing than another was brought on, until we retired from the contest, vanquished.

After a little time spent in social chat, all assembled in the parlor, drawn there by the sweet voice of Mary Burdick singing "Somebody's waiting." And sure enough, there was somebody waiting, and that somebody gave the children a talk, followed by singing. Rev. Mr. Goodell then gave a few words of counsel and encouragement, and closed by committing all to the tender care of Him who said "Suffer little children."

Thus appropriately was closed an afternoon whose pure and simple pleasures will ever linger in the minds of the happy children who participated in them. There is no higher mission than to make children happy, and those who had in charge last Friday's picnic certainly made joyous many hearts.

Miss Goodell, though this is her first effort in teaching, has been very successful, not only in winning the hearts and gaining the sympathies of her pupils, but in advancing them in their studies. We understand she has given entire satisfaction.

## Oswego District Camp Meeting.

The change of time for the County Fair at Mexico has made it necessary for the Committee to change the time of Camp Meeting near New Haven. It will therefore commence Wednesday, Aug. 25th, instead of Sept. 1st, and will hold eight days. The preparations for the meeting are progressing finely. Mr. A. J. Hopkins, architect and landscape gardener, is engaged in laying out the grounds, planning the stand, the seating, the water works, including fountains, &c. The public may expect a camp ground of a high order. Let those who expect to attend make early preparations for it. Make or buy your tents, and so have them for yearly use. Do not depend on renting. To do so is the dearest in the long run. We find a very encouraging and growing interest in this enterprise. We invite a general attendance.

W. F. BARKER.

Mexico, July 26, 1875.

—That handsome tent which last week was put up in Mr. T. G. Brown's yard, and attracted so much attention, has been bought by Dr. Heaton, to be used at the Thousand Island Camp Meeting, instead of at a circus, as some thought.

## Obituary.

Died, at his home in Mexico, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 20th, Bezaleel Thayer, in the 80th year of his age.

Gen. Thayer was born in Hartwick, Otsego Co., Sep. 27, 1795. He settled in Mexico village in June 1819, and continued to reside in the place during the remainder of his long and active life. As a manufacturer, farmer, contractor and builder, he has been widely known and respected, for his untiring industry and business capacity. Nearly 20 years since he retired from business pursuits; but a nature such as his could not be idle. A part of these years he devoted to the compilation of the Genealogy of the Thayer name, a work of such magnitude as to require a patience and perseverance such as ordinary men do not possess. But, in his hands, the work went on, and resulted in the completion of a volume of 700 pages that will be of interest and value to every one of his name and kindred.

A devoted student of the Bible, a conscientious thinker, seeking to find the causes and meanings of things, he became a believer in God as the Father of the entire race, in Christ as the brother and Savior of every human soul, and in the inseparable nature of holiness and true happiness, both in time and eternity; in short, he was a devoted Universalist from early manhood to the end of life. A trustee of the Universalist society in this village; one of the most active of the builders in the erection of the church, giving to it time, labor and money; a member and supporter of the organization, and a constant attendant on religious services; a friend indeed of both pastor and people, he will be sadly missed by them all.

He was strong in body, had a vigorous intellect, and an iron will; was, in brief, a positive character, fitted for leadership in any undertaking in which he was interested. Something of reserve in his manner on first acquaintance, his plain and pointed, sometimes abrupt address, caused many to misunderstand him, and deem him cold and stern. But to those who waited to know the man, before passing judgment upon him, there was revealed the warm and tender affection of a large soul, genial in his friendships, loving and lovable in his home.

As a man and a Christian, he desired to be known for just what he was. He courted no one's favor, depended on no one's merits, wore no double face, let his likes and dislikes be known, and was always ready to defend and sustain that which he believed to be right. In the hurry of life such a man would gain warm friends and bitter enemies, but of this man it can be truly said that the friends predominate, and the enemies can never say that he was a coward or a knave. His tired body has gone to its rest, his soul to another habitation and another blessed work. And the wife who had been his companion for 59 years, blessed by the same great faith that sustained him, remains, waiting with her children in the assurance of reunion with him in another home.

J. V.

## Census of the County.

The following, taken from the Paladium, is the complete census of this county:

	1875.	1870.
Albion,	2,480	2,359
Amboy,	1,280	1,431
Boylston,	1,135	1,053
Constantia,	3,512	3,437
Granby,	4,167	3,972
Hannibal,	3,261	3,224
Hastings,	2,942	3,058
Mexico,	3,713	3,802
New Haven,	1,726	1,764
Orwell,	1,455	1,215
Oswego Town,	2,997	3,043
Oswego City,	22,280	20,910
Palermo,	2,044	2,052
Parish,	2,058	1,929
Redfield,	1,309	1,324
Richland,	4,213	3,975
Sandy Creek,	2,739	2,629
Schroepel,	3,254	3,987
Scriba,	3,121	3,065
Volney,	5,773	6,565
West Monroe,	1,317	1,304
Williamstown,	1,808	1,833
Total,	79,584	77,941
Increase,	1,643.	

## Meteorology.

The average temperature of the month of June, 1875, at 7 A. M., was 62.30°; at 2 P. M., 75.40°; and at 9 P. M., 61.93°. The highest point mercury reached was 91° on the 24th; lowest 45° on the 13th.

The mean temperature was 65.39°; coldest June during the past 21 years was 59.38° in 1855; warmest 71.60° in 1870.

Rain fell to the depth of 3.2 inches. Greatest rainfall during the above time was 8.8 inches in 1865; least 0.7 inch in 1870.

E. B. BARTLETT.

Palermo, N. Y., July, 1875.

Chicago is going to have a real estate lawsuit which promises to rival in magnitude and duration the celebrated suit of Mrs. Gaines in New Orleans, over a strip of land worth several millions of dollars, on which stand the Illinois Central depot and a portion of the tracks, which has just been originally entered at the land office in Springfield, although it has been occupied and presumably owned by the railroad company for the last thirty years.

—A woman will reach up and pull at a window sash for a few seconds quite good naturedly, but when it doesn't come down, and she looks around and sees her husband looking comfortably on, she mentally asks herself, "Is civilization a failure?" and wades for him.

—Farmers are busy hay-making.

## News of the Week.

The Challenge Cup, competed for at Wimbledon by the Americans alone, was won by Fulton.

Owing to the prevalence of incendiary in Canada, the London insurance companies will withdraw their agencies on the 1st of August.

It is reported that Russia and Germany intend to grant military furloughs on a large scale next year.

The shooting for the Elcho Shield took place at Wimbledon, Thursday, the Irish team being the winners.

Mr. Disraeli announced in the House of Commons Thursday that the Government had abandoned the Merchant Shipping bill, whereupon Mr. Pimms attacked the Government so violently that the Speaker ordered him to withdraw his remarks, whereupon Mr. Pimms left the House amid great excitement.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention Thursday nominated John Lee Carroll for Governor and adopted a Hard-Money and revenue-tariff platform.

The yellow fever is abating in Florida. Our vessels in the South Atlantic fleet are free from the disease.

Outrages and burglaries by tramps are reported from various parts of New Hampshire and Maine.

By the explosion of a cooking tank in the paper mill of Close and Son, Iowa City, Thursday night, five men were killed and the \$250,000 mill badly damaged.

Friday morning the safes in the Winthrop, Me., national and savings bank were blown open with nitro-glycerine and robbed of \$200,000.

The wheat crop of the country will be fair.

The government has purchased a light draft vessel and will properly man and arm it for service in the Rio Grande.

Hugh Donohue walked 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours, at Mystic Park, Boston.

The President added Senator Morrill of Maine, Howe of Wisconsin, and Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, to the Indian investigation committee appointed by the Interior Department, because the chief officials of that department are implicated in Prof. Marsh's charges, and do not wish the commissioners to be wholly of their own choosing.

Political murders are of daily occurrence in the Cherokee country.

Germany has appointed an imperial commission to ask more room at the Philadelphia centennial.

&lt;



## Indiana Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

EDITOR JOURNAL.—On Sunday, the 27th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. W. W. Angus addressed the pupils and several former graduates of this institution in a most eloquent and impressive manner. Although the weather was quite warm and oppressive, he obtained the attention of all his hearers before many minutes had passed and kept it for full an hour and a half without interruption. Then Mr. W. H. Latham, author of the little book for deaf-mute beginners, after speaking approvingly of the address just delivered, asked the audience to tell him who lived in the country at the far north. To which all who had studied geography, responded, "A tribe of human beings of short stature, called Esquimaux." Then he described the deplorable condition of this race, and compared an uneducated mute with them, showing that the condition of uneducated mutes is by far worse than the condition of these tribes, and even worse than the heathen of the dark ages. His address was, from beginning to end, very demonstrative in every way, and he said, in substance, that he was very sorry that that some mutes were making so bad a use of the education and power they had gained in the institution, by using their knowledge in serving the evil one; that all knew who those were, and also how this trouble we have, came about. He closed by invoking God's blessing to rest upon all.

Last week, during the session of the Investigating Committee, which has been sitting since the 8th of June, W. M. French, alias "W. Brown," was despatched to Orleans, Ind., and other points, to bring to his false witnesses for the prosecution, by his conspirators. A note by the name of Leake returned with him. He had formerly been a recipient of the instruction, tender care and sympathy of Mr. and Mrs. MacIntire. On his arrival he was met at the Union depot by a delegation sent out by the conspirators, and escorted to the *Sentinel* office, where he was ordained as minister of the gospel by the good old John. In conversation with him one of us asked him whether the report was true or false that he was a minister of gospel? To which he replied that he had preached to both mutes and hearing people for over sixteen years in Parke county, in this State, and had converted more than ten thousand unbelievers and saved an equal number from the everlasting torments of hell, who had already departed this life. He called upon God to witness what he said. A witty mute on learning what Leake's trade was, blandly said that he supposed he had made about that number of shoes, and had saved as many souls by putting on sheet-iron instead of leather. This quieted him.

Messrs. Angus and Latham's speeches would do W. M. French, Leake, Willard, and some other mutes a great deal of good, if they would only heed their instruction, instead of making an evil use of the education they received at school. It would, I think, have been better had they never come to school, but had remained in moral darkness and ignorance. The commencement begins to-day. It will be chiefly a contest in oratory.

R. E. PORTER.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 28, 1875.

## Address,

Delivered by W. W. Angus, on Sunday, June 27th, 1875, at the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

"The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwelt in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined."—ISAIAH ix, 2.

We have come again, in the swift but noiseless flight of time, to the last Sabbath of another school year. This you all know, but perhaps you have not considered what saying another year is gone, may signify. To some it may recall good resolutions that have been broken, opportunities thrown away, time mispent, unkindness to those from whom you are soon to part, misconduct, thereby grieving teachers and friends, and, more than all else, neglect of the Savior, who has daily invited you to come to him.

To others the words may recall pleasant hours, days and months spent in well-doing for themselves and others. Each one must judge for himself, but be each assured that he will have to render a strict account at the last day.

I quoted the above text, not to give a sermon upon it, but because, to me, it seems that if it be true for all mankind, it is even more applicable to you than to any other class. The whole world, save that God had dimly revealed himself, through Moses, to the small nation of the Jews, was walking in moral darkness, when Christ came. The vast majority of mankind dwelt in truth in the land of the shadow of death, sunk in idolatry and vice. They did not realize the purpose of this life, and beyond the grave all was a dark and awful mystery to them.

Christ brought light unto those who walked in darkness, and shone as a guiding star to those who walked in the land of the shadow of death. He revealed to man the holy, spiritual nature of God, His Father, and their Creator and Heavenly Father. By His resurrection He illumined the darkness of the grave, showing that this life is not all men may hope for or were made for, but that this is only a journey to, and a time in which to prepare for another and better land, in which man, freed from sin and the infirmities of his fallen condition, will rise and grow nearer to his Heavenly Father in knowledge, wisdom and happiness through all the eternal years. To all mankind Christ is, indeed, the way to eternal life in heaven, but to you he is even more.

To you the object of Christ's coming does not end here, as he brought intellectual as well as moral light. His

life and teachings showed men that every human being was God's creature, and the more unfortunate, the more he was the object of his Heavenly Father's love and care.

Christ's command to His disciples was to preach the Gospel to every creature, and men when they began to realize what the Savior had done for them, felt that the deaf and dumb were included in this command, but the barriers that separated them from their fellow men must first be broken down by education. Therefore it is the Savior's life and teachings to which you owe gratitude for the change in your temporal condition; being brought from mental darkness to the light of knowledge; from solitude and isolation from your fellow men to companionship and sympathy with them, as well as from a moral darkness in which you knew no God, nor even the purpose of this life, nor that there was a future life, to your present condition—going forth among your fellow men as one of them, and, as such, doing your duty.

The added duties and the increased responsibility that will henceforth rest upon you, ought to receive your solemn consideration. Should you use the knowledge you have gained, in obedience to God's will, it will become the source of supreme satisfaction as the shadow of death approaches, and will enable you joyfully to meet your Savior and Judge at the last great day.

But should you, as alas! some are doing, only make use of your education to increase your power to do evil and to lead others to destruction, better would it have been that you had remained in the darkness of ignorance, better indeed had you never been born.

With some of you, your teachers must now part; most likely not again to meet till we all stand together in the presence of the Great Judge, on the last great day when the land and the sea shall give up their dead for judgment, according as their deeds have been good or evil.

For myself and my fellow teachers I would say that according to the abilities God has given us, we have tried to do right by you, and have never knowingly done wrong to any, though of course we may have made mistakes sometimes as all men do. Our sincere desire has been to lead you right, and have you go forth as true men and women, to your duties in the world. Farewell! May you hate nothing but wrong and love the right, and we pray God's blessing may go with you. Farewell.

## Oral and Pantomimic Exhibition at the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On the 28th of June, the graduates of the high class gave a very interesting entertainment to a large and selected audience. Mr. W. Willard was not present, although he was not expected by any one in the institution. His engagements with French could not permit his presence at the commencement. We regret very much that he was not present, for we know it would have given him great pleasure to witness the results of his labors.

The productions were very fine, and commendable for their originality and especially for their delivery, which was forcible but with appropriate expression. They were rather more of a scientific character than a wordy one.

The first exercise was an essay by Miss Alice M. Robinson, of Indianapolis; her subject being "Make Obstacles Your Stepping Stones." It was well written and showed evidences of deep thought. Miss Gertrude C. Hawkins, also of Indianapolis, followed with the "Labor of Love," which was delivered orally. The next and last, came Miss Lizzie Earle Shroyer, having for her subject the theme, "Live, While You Live." This occupied about eighteen minutes, and at the end, she was the recipient of much favorable comment. These fair essayists had the entire attention of the audience, so that a pin could have been heard to fall on the floor and an ordinary sized balloon might have passed away at ordinary speed unnoticed by any one, except little children who could not understand the beauty of the addresses, and who would very naturally exclaim, on seeing it pass.

Everything passed off well as if there were nothing like an investigation. Mr. MacIntire is one of the most able and competent managers of an institution of this kind. The prosecution in the investigation is nearly through now, and yet no evidence has been found against any one; and we all feel sure there will be none, even if a thousand witnesses are examined.

The *Wabash Plain Dealer* says that W. M. French, alias W. Brown, was in Wabash, Ind., last week for the purpose of lecturing Miss Annie Carey for recanting her statement, but her friends went to the House De Tremont and, after some conversation with him, blackened both of his eyes. We and his friends at the investigation had been wondering what was the cause of his long absence and silence from the investigation. No doubt they suspected some friends of the defense had lynched him.

There is a rumor in the atmosphere to the effect that if Ida Pawlner had selected one of the deaf teachers instead of Mr. Valentine, she would have made a more plausible case. No doubt Mrs. K. will try to renew the trial, and instruct Ida as she hitherto has. That wicked woman concocted that statement for Ida, and then put her through a very severe drilling.

She was on the witness stand a whole week and confessed that her statement was concocted by Mrs. K., and that she was drilled to testify falsely. She also confessed that she loved Mr. Valentine madly, and that was the reason she swore falsely in hopes of marrying him.

The mutes of Indiana have threatened to lynch "W. Brown" and his partners.

Mr. W. W. Angus is the only dog shooter in the Eighth ward. The other night he shot a persistent trespasser, a worthless cur belonging to W. Willard, who is very reticent about it, and it is likely he won't dare to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Angus.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus will spend the vacation in Geneva, N. Y. The journey will be taken principally for the benefit of her health.

Madam Rumor hath it that Mr. Corwin and Miss Crabbs are soon to be united in the bonds of holy matrimony.

R. E. PORTER.

Indianapolis, July 10, 1875.

## The Flint Institution.

THE SO-CALLED "INVESTIGATION"—THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR—HOW THE MATTER WAS "EASED UP"—BROKEN PLEDGES OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE GOVERNOR—THE TIME HAS COME FOR THEM TO SPEAK.

(From the *Detroit Free Press*.)

The time has come to speak out and declare the facts connected with the so-called investigation at Flint.

Inasmuch as I acted in that investigation for the parties presenting charges against the management of the institution, and from the secrecy of the proceedings, am alone able and willing to tell the whole story, it has devolved upon me to state to the public the story of that investigation.

I would state first of all that I believe that said charges were presented in good faith, in great measure free from personal feeling and with a view to promote the best interests of the institution.

That the public may judge as to the real merits, objects and value of such investigation the following history thereof is respectfully submitted:

Tuesday, March 24, as a lawyer I was retained to present the case. Upon consultation and after due consideration it was thought best to present charges, give a list of witnesses and leave it to the legislative committee to investigate in their own way. The manner, however, in which the committee received the charges and began the investigation compelled us to pursue a very different course.

We were informed (and the information came from a member of the House committee) that the committee would not be in Flint until Monday, March 28th. Hence we were very much astonished on the preceding Friday, early in the morning, to receive, through a friend, a notification of their arrival in the following choice and respectful language of the acting Commissioner:

"The committee have arrived. If you fellows have any charges to present bring them on."

He did not even notify us where they were or when they might be seen.

A messenger was immediately sent to ascertain their whereabouts. As soon as this was done I went down to the Thayer House and found the acting Commissioner with the committee. Although well known to the Commissioner, he did not introduce me to any of the committee, but said:

"These gentlemen are the committee. We are going up to the institution to look over matters there."

Being a stranger to all present I approached a gentleman, whom I afterwards found to be chairman of one of the committees, and introduced myself to him as the one having the case in charge for the prosecution and asked when I could appear before the committee. He informed me that the committee had already held a meeting and had adjourned till 2:30 P. M. (this being about 9:30 A. M.)

At this time the acting Commissioner (who had gone out) re-entered the door, and regardless of the conversation going on, said: "Gentlemen, the sleighs are ready." They immediately got into them and left.

At 2:30 P. M. I met the committee in the room at the Thayer House, the Hon. E. H. Thomson appearing with me, and presenting a list of charges, offered to substantiate them by witnesses. I found in the room all the parties implicated except two of the minor ones. They were permitted to be present during the whole investigation.

I was then informed that the committee had already held two sessions and had adopted the following rules:

1. All meetings to be held in secret.

2. That no witnesses should be present during the examination of any others.

I made application for the admission of one gentleman, formerly an inmate of the institution, and thoroughly posted as to the case, to help me as prompter, etc. He was, however, ruled out under the second rule, the defense making a statement that they intended to call him as a witness. The fact that they did not call him when they had an opportunity sufficiently shows the object of the excuse. At this point Col. Thomson withdrew from the case.

During the rest of the time my son (and when he was unavoidably absent another person in his place) was allowed to be present solely as my amanuensis, and none other connected with the prosecution. On the other hand, most of the parties implicated, and allowed to be present were afterwards sworn and gave testimony but were not excluded, although they thus became witnesses.

The parties representing the institution were two Commissioners and one ex-Commissioner, the principal and two lawyers. Myself and son were the only ones allowed to appear for the prosecution, and he, as I have said, only as my clerk. The act of shutting out the parties directly interested in the prosecution very much embarrassed my presentation of the case. It became necessary for the parties who knew the case to prepare a brief of the expected testimony of each witness, and out of this brief I had to conduct my examination. Of course there were many things only partly developed, which with the assistance of one familiar with the case, might have be-

come strong points. This extremely unfair rule made my work very arduous and produced much less results than if I had been allowed proper help.

When we first began to open the case another rule was adopted, viz., to go by the strict legal rules, as to the reception of evidence, exactly the same as if the parties were on trial. For instance, "knowledge derived from information" was ruled out, no matter whether that information was gained orally or by letter. A singular exception, however, was made to the enforcement of the rule. It was not to be enforced against the inmates and those "now" connected with the institution. Hence, while the prosecution could give no knowledge derived from information, except by the unwilling witnesses from the institution, the accused, when sworn (being all from the institution), were hampered by no such rules.

I then strenuously urged upon the committee the reconsideration of the *ex parte* rule adopted in secret session, and asked for the admission of the reporters of the public press, that the people of the State might be duly informed of the whole matter as developed by the testimony of competent witnesses testifying under oath. This request was peremptorily refused.

Upon the introduction of the first witness, after three or four questions, the acting chairman gave me to understand that there had been a session of the committee between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., at the institution; that at this session a series of questions had already been submitted in writing to the witnesses (and, as afterwards appeared to several others) and written answers at some length had been given. These answers were held by a member of the committee and referred, from time to time, to my questions on the ground that they had been already answered in these written answers, which I was not allowed to examine till long after the witness had left the stand. These questions were *ex parte*—taken at a session held when I was not present—yet were permitted to be used to hamper my examination.

The parties presenting the charges had acted with unusual fairness in preparing for the case. Where the witnesses were inmates or employees of the institution they had refrained from any attempt to ascertain before-hand what they would testify. They knew the existence of a certain state of facts, knew that the parties were in position to know the facts, and assuming that the witnesses were honest men, they summoned them without previously ascertaining the general drift of their testimony. Hence, I could have no help except a short brief, and a general knowledge of the fact; even then the gentlemen most familiar with the case were shut out, so as to leave me as much hampered as possible. Another embarrassment arose from our being obliged, by the ruling of the committee, to change our whole course of examination. A series of charges had been presented and the order of witnesses as prepared and briefed had reference to proving those charges *seriatim*. But when we were before the committee we were astonished to find that they did not desire to go into a full investigation, but only to comply strictly with the instructions contained in the resolution of the two houses. Therefore according to their decision the investigation had reference chiefly to the charges contained in the article in the *Chicago Times*.

Hence, instead of proving the charges *seriatim*, we set to work to prove, and we believe did prove substantially, the truth of such charges as far as they related to the internal management of the institution. At the time the committee closed the investigation we had nearly forty witnesses to be examined upon portions of these charges.

A large number of witnesses were examined, the testimony in most cases being more strong and emphatic than we expected. This examination lasted on our part from Friday evening (holding three sessions daily—the evening one more than once lasting till after 11 o'clock) till Wednesday noon. It was then closed, as the committee naively express it in their report, by "all parties interested and appearing" agreeing "to rest their respective cases."

The next thing is for me to tell the story as to how and why this agreement was made.

We were by this time convinced that a full investigation was not desired by the committee, and we felt that the odds were tremendously against a fair and full hearing. We had no personal animosities "to carry to the bitter end," and no feeling even against the person most strongly accused, except a conviction of his utter incompetency and the importance to the interests of the institution of a change in his office.

The first overtone toward an agreement came from one of the attorneys for the defense. In the course of a somewhat lengthy conversation he stated that he saw our object, that if we had declared it before the examination began there would have been no need for all this investigation, etc. He did not know "that it was too late now," that he would confer with certain of the parties accused and a certain member of the committee whose name he gave and see what could be done.

In due time the member of the committee, indicated by the attorney, broached the subject to me.

He stated that if I had seen him a week before, this investigation might have been avoided. He professed to represent specially a certain one of the Commissioners and the Governor of the State; also, that he and three other members of the committee could promise the action of the Governor and the President of the Board of Commissioners, so as to secure certain results which he stated to be what he thought to be right in the case, etc. After meeting him I sought a conference with certain parties that I knew to have confidential conversations with the Governor about the institution matters, and ascertained that he had al-

ready pledged to them a part of the action desired. We were also informed by parties whom we believed to be in the confidence of the Governor, that the said member of the committee actually did represent the Governor and the said President as he professed to do.

Then I had another formal conference with the said member of the committee, wherein he made and I accepted certain specific proposals as follows:

1. On my part, was to make the following pledges for myself and those acting with me:

1. That we were not to press institution matters upon the Legislature; that, in fact, we were not to take any action at Lansing that would impair public confidence in the general management of the institution, for fear that it would prevent the liberal appropriations which had been recommended and were desired by the Governor and Commissioners.

2. That we should not permit any part of the evidence in our hands to be published until said appropriations were secured.

3. That the examination should not be broken off abruptly so as to cause remark, but that it should be eased up in time to permit them to close the investigation at as early a time as possible.

On his part he argued that the testimony on the other side should be a mere form, a similar easing up.

2. That no further effort should be made to ascertain the authorship of the articles in which charges had been made.

3. That Messrs. Hubbard, Breg and Mann, three unwilling but honest witnesses, who were employees of the institution, should not be discharged on account of anything connected with the investigation.

4. That at the end of the school year (the latter part of June) the incompetent principal should be removed. This, however, was to be done as far as possible without injury to his reputation or character.

On the next morning in conversation with other members of the committee the fact of the compromise was alluded to by them, and was commended as the best thing for all parties, they appearing to understand the compromise without entering into the details.

The parties presenting the charges have carried out their pledges in good faith.

How have the other side kept theirs?

The very next day they took advantage of my absence to crowd in a large quantity of *ex parte* testimony on their side. Since that date Messrs. Breg and Mann have been removed by the Commissioners.

They further state that they do not intend to remove the principal.

With the determination to keep faith, the parties who presented the charges have borne in silence misconstructions, false accusations and bitter taunts.

They were bound to keep quiet that the other side might have no excuse to violate their pledges, at least till the time came to redeem the most important of them.

The *Legislature of the State* and the Governor to keep the pledges made in their name now releases all parties from the contract.

The Legislature has adjourned, the appropriations have been made and will all be spent, but the public must judge as to the means used to cover up things that could not bear the light.

In self-vindication this brief history has been prepared, and these facts are made public that they may receive due consideration.

A. THAYER.

## Prohibition Movement.

Two conventions have recently been held in this State of some importance. One held its session at Syracuse, the other at Sea Cliff. Both were prohibition conventions, and had in view the suppression of intemperance by legislative power and legal action. The prohibition party has now become a fact. The twelve thousand votes cast last fall for it, gave to it a tangible existence, and laid a basis for a permanent organization. These conventions met in council to more perfectly complete its organization, and form plans for future work. In this State nearly every county is thoroughly organized and the work of the campaign has begun in good earnest.

Many thought it time for a national organization to be formed; hence, the convention was called at Sea Cliff. The object of this meeting was to arrange for a working Executive Committee, and fix upon the place and period for holding a nominating prohibition convention; also to provide means to establish representative organs, through which they could more fully communicate their views, and to elect such national and State officers as would accomplish the necessary work for the party. The conference was honored by distinguished gentlemen from different States. Hon. James Black and S. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania, were leading spirits in the convention, and did most effective service.

Resolutions were passed defining the position of the organization; its purpose to secure through the ballot box strong and unequivocal laws to suppress the cause of pauperism and crime, and form a party that shall be a thorough police force to execute such laws. It announces itself as a party of progress—of moral ideas. Its purpose is to inaugurate a reformatory movement that shall antagonize political corruption, abolish the vile traffic of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and purify the social and political elements.

PROHIBITIONIST.

—The New York and Oswego Midland, under its present economical management, and with its profitable butter and cheese business, is reported to have made \$12,000 last month over expenses. The managers are spending money to improve the condition of the road. Smith Hill cut, in Sullivan county, is being lowered, and the trestle beyond it filled in.

—We had a very pleasant call from Judge Tyler and his wife on Monday.

# THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

## A PAPER

FOR THE

## DEAF & DUMB.

## The Journal for 1875.

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

DEPARTMENT EVERY  
WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.  
BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

On the next morning in conversation with other members of the committee the fact of the compromise was alluded to by them, and was commended as the best thing for all parties, they appearing to understand the compromise without entering into the details.

The parties presenting the charges have carried out their pledges in good faith.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

The *Legislature of the State* and the Governor to keep the pledges made in their name now releases all parties from the contract.

The Legislature has adjourned, the appropriations have been made and will all be spent, but the public must judge as to the means used to cover up things that could not bear the light.

In self-vindication this brief history has been prepared, and these facts are made public that they may receive due consideration.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

## Postage Free.

Subscribers for the JOURNAL have no Postage to pay.

We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail. This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same.

## AGENTS.

We want agents in every available locality. \*Reliable men acting as our agents will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five cents on every subscription they obtain. Those who wish to serve will please communicate with us at once.

## TERMS.

One Copy one year, in advance, - \$1.50  
Clubs of ten, - - - - - 1.25  
One copy, six months, in advance, - 75

These prices are invariable. Remit by draft, post office money order, registered letter.

Address  
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Mexico, Oswego Co N. Y.



The naked truth—a bear story.  
They now call retired printers express men.  
Pillars that should be shaken down—caterpillars.  
The Rhine and its tributaries are to be stocked with 100,000 young shad.  
A man in Iowa has just applied for a patent on a plow to be worked by wind power.

"This," thought a boy while being trounced by his fond papa, "is very like a whale."

A great falling off is reported this summer in the sales of books and magazines to tourists.

Twenty pounds and two ounces is exactly what a Springfield baby weighed just after birth.

The misery felt by the child who couldn't go to the picnic, is nothing to that of the one who has been to it.

The marriage of a white man to a negro woman nearly incited the people of Sheffield, Mass., to a riot.

The report that the Princess of Wales "had lost her hearing" was only a Cockney perversion. She lost an earring.

An Iowa editor recently announced that a certain patron of his was "thieving as usual." It was written thriving.

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly—"I really don't know; I don't recollect attending one."

A San Francisco rumrunner was convicted of the degradation of his business when his daughter, eleven years old, got drunk and was arrested.

A California paper says: "The milkmen of San Francisco have formed a mutual aid association. One holds a can while another pumps."

A philosopher asserts that the reason why ladies' teeth decay sooner than gentlemen's is because of the friction of the tongue and the sweetness of the lips.

"Now, then, children," said a parish school-mistress showing her children off on examination day; "Who loves all men?" "You, missus," was the unexpected reply.

A millionaire of Granville, Wis., has recently made a will, in which he leaves \$50,000 to any incorporated town or village in Wisconsin that will not tolerate a brass band.

The Boston Post says there are only 41,000 lawyers in the country. The Detroit Free Press exclaims that it thought there were 1,500,000, with Texas to hear from.

"Latin and Greek are right," said a Washington, on coming farmer to his son, a young graduate, the other day, "but gimme a man who can plow around an apple tree 'thout touching the roots."

Mark Twain, apropos of a new mosquito net, waxes that the day is coming "when we shall sit under our nets in chambers and chambers of commerce, with the discomfited flies club together and take it out of the minister."

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scottish lady who had hotel-pot for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it she asked him if it was good. "It is good for hogs, ma'am," said the doctor. "Then pray," said the lady, "let me help you to some more."

Copy was out. The devil picked up a paper and said: "Here's something 'About a Woman'—must I cut it out?" "No!" thundered the editor; "the first disturbance ever created in the world was occasioned by the devil's fooling about a woman."

Dr. Lawrence, resident physician at Hot Springs, Ark., has a vineyard of fifty acres in the adjacent valley of the Ouachita containing no less than seventy varieties of grapes, including the choicest foreign and native varieties, under the charge of experienced and intelligent grape growers.

A graduate of the Troy High School misbehaved at the commencement exercises, and by way of punishment the faculty refused to give him a diploma. He will bring a suit to compel them to yield up the document, claiming that, as he had passed the examination, they had no right to keep it from him.

## Assessors' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors of the town of Mexico have completed their assessment roll for the present year, and that a copy thereof is left with the undersigned, Lyman Robbins, at his dwelling house, in said town, where the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of said town, during twenty days from the date of this notice. And that the said Assessors will meet at Mayor's Hall, in said town, on the 17th day of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to review their assessments, on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved. Dated Mexico, July 15, 1875.

S. B. FORD,  
LYMAN ROBBINS,  
F. G. SMITH,  
Assessors of the Town of Mexico.

**The Farmers' Egg Depot.**

Where is it! At L. G. Ballard's, who employs no one to gather them for him; but pays the commission to his customers. And if you want any Groceries, he feels confident he can please in quality and price.

C. F. Brooks, at Goff & Castle's old stand, keeps on hand a large stock Hardware, Agricultural and Mechanical implements, &c.

## C. SNOW RAILROAD MILLS

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES,  
WAGONS,

Platform Spring Wagons

&amp;c., &amp;c.

Repairing done on most reasonable Terms.

Manufactory Main street, opposite Foundry.

## NEW STORE!

The undersigned has just opened a new store in the

PHOENIX BLOCK, MEXICO

One door west of E. S. STONE &amp; CO'S Hardware Establishment. He intends keeping a full stock of all kinds of

## FANCY AND DRY GOODS,

Such as

ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, POPLINS, PONGEES,

Hosieries, BROWN &amp; BLEACHED GOODS.

And all kinds of

DRESS GOODS.

Worsteds, Mottos, and Very Fine Silks.

Best Two Button Kid Gloves for \$1.

And all other goods in proportion.

Frank Leslie's Paper Patterns.

Will make a specialty of

Paisly Shawls, Cloak AND Dress Trimmings, AND

## Mourning Goods.

He has also a fine and cheap assortment of

FLANNELS, And wishes to say to the public that he will procure on the shortest notice, and at the lowest terms anything in his line of trade not found in the village.

C. B. CHAPMAN & SON,  
Mexico, April 24 1875.CLARK PICKENS  
General Blacksmith  
PARISH, N. Y.

SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT.

Special attention given to

Horse Shoeing and Ox Shoeing.

Mr. Pickens has the only convenience for shoeing in this vicinity. Terms low. Work well done and no unnecessary delay by waiting, as Mr. Pickens intends to be at his shop constantly.

Parish, July 18, 1875.

## COAL.

The following are the prices for coal:

GRATE	7.75
EGG	7.50
STOVE	8.25
CHESTNUT	7.85
CHARCOAL (per bushel)	29

Blacksmith's Coal always on hand.  
All coal must be paid for when delivered.

## Custom Grinding

Persons living in the corporation who wish to order our Feed of us can rely on having their orders promptly filled by

Leaving their orders at VIRGIL'S BOOK STORE.

Give us a call. Send in your orders. L. ROBBINS & SON.  
Mexico, Sept. 10, 1875

## Wall Paper

'Having largely increased my stock, I am now prepared to offer to the public first-class goods at the very

## LOWEST PRICES

NO one should fail to see my stock who contemplates cleaning house and

Papering this Spring

REMEMBER

That paper is much cheaper this spring than ever before. I am selling that formerly sold for fifteen cents for

1 Shilling per Roll

My Stock comprises not only a large

assortment of common paper, but

Satin, Tints,

20 and 40 inches wide.

Gilt, Embossed Hand,

With border to match,

Decorations, &amp;c.

Also,

CURTAINS

FROM THE CHEAP TO THE FINEST

TO THE FINEST GILT BAND.

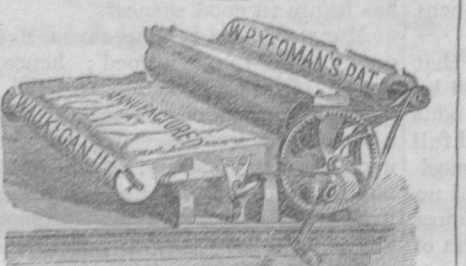
Holland's Fixtures, &amp;c.

LOOK

At my CARPET PAPER

before putting down

your carpets.



All paper bought of me trimmed FREE OF CHARGE.

L. L. VIRGIL,  
Mexico, April 7, 1874.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

P. F. S.

The above letters signify,

"Perfect Fitting Shirt."

The result has been attained by

John Ould,

Cor. West First &amp; Bridge Sts. Oswego.

CHARACTERISTICS:

1. Best Material.

2. Perfect Fit.

3. Superior Manufacture.

4. Durability.

5. Latest Styles.

These results are assured

In All Cases by Personal Supervision

OF EVERY GARMENT MADE.

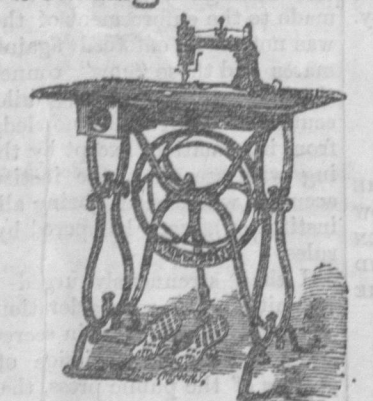
Sift

## A New Idea!

## WILSON

SHUTTLE

## Sewing Machine



FOR

50 Dollars !!

FARMERS,

MERCHANTS,

MECHANICS,

AND

EVERYBODY

Buy the World-Renowned

WILSON

Shuttle Sewing Machine!

THE

BEST IN THE WORLD!

The Highest Premium was

awarded to it at

VIENNA;

Ohio State Fair;

Northern Ohio Fair;

Amer. Institute, N. Y.;

Cincinnati Exposition;

Indianapolis Exposition;

St. Louis Fair;

Louisiana State Fair;

Mississippi State Fair;

and Georgia State Fair;

FOR BEING THE

BEST SEWING MACHINES,

and doing the largest and best

range of work. All other

machines in the market

were in direct

COMPETITION !!

For Hemming, Fell-

ing, Stitching, Cording,

Binding, Braiding,

Embroidering, Quilt-

ing and Stitching fine

or heavy goods it is

unsurpassed.

Where we have no Agents

we will deliver a Machine

for the price named above,

at the nearest Rail Road

Station of Purchasers.

Needles for all Sewing Ma-

chines for Sale

Old Machines taken in Exchange.

Send for Circulars, Price

List, &amp;c., and Copy of the

Wilson Reflector, one of the

best Periodicals of the day,

devoted to Sewing Ma-

chines, Fashions, General

News and Miscellany.

Agents Wanted

ADDRESS,

Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

E. M. ANDREWS,

General Agent for Oswego County,

163 Water Street, OSWEGO, N. Y.

A. L. SMITH'S

CRYSTAL

SPECTACLES

Save Your Eyes.

Save Your Money.

Save Your Temper.

By using Crystal Spec-

tacles. They are Clear,

Brilliant, Perfect. Are

made from Crystallized

Quartz, and highly pol-

ished.

Made by-focus, they

enable the wearer to

see perfectly at any

distance.

For sale by R. L. ALFRED,

Mexico, N. Y.

## THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

## A PAPER

FOR THE

## DEAF &amp; DUMB.

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

DEPARTMENT WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS KIND ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WAS AWARDED TO IT AT VIENNA; OHIO STATE FAIR; NORTHERN OHIO FAIR; AMER. INSTITUTE, N. Y.; CINCINNATI EXPOSITION; INDIANAPOLIS EXPOSITION; ST. LOUIS FAIR; LOUISIANA STATE FAIR; MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR; AND GEORGIA STATE FAIR; FOR BEING THE BEST SEWING MACHINES, AND DOING THE LARGEST AND BEST RANGE OF WORK. ALL OTHER MACHINES IN THE MARKET WERE IN DIRECT COMPETITION !!

FOR HEMMING, FELLING, STITCHING, CORDING, BINDING, BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, QUILTING AND STITCHING FINE OR HEAVY GOODS IT IS UNSURPASSED.

WHERE WE HAVE NO AGENTS WE WILL DELIVER A MACHINE FOR THE PRICE NAMED ABOVE, AT THE NEAREST RAIL ROAD STATION OF PURCHASERS.

NEEDLES FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE

OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, PRICE LIST, &C., AND COPY OF THE WILSON REFLECTOR, ONE OF THE BEST PERIODICALS OF THE DAY, DEVOTED TO SEWING MACHINES, FASHIONS, GENERAL NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

AGENTS WANTED

ADDRESS, WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

E. M. ANDREWS, General Agent for Oswego County, 163 Water Street, OSWEGO, N. Y.

A. L. SMITH'S CRYSTAL SPECTACLES

SAVE YOUR EYES. SAVE YOUR MONEY. SAVE YOUR TEMPER.

BY USING CRYSTAL SPECTACLES. THEY ARE CLEAR, BRILLIANT, PERFECT. ARE MADE FROM CRYSTALLIZED QUARTZ, AND HIGHLY POLISHED.

MADE BY-FOCUS, THEY ENABLE THE WEARER TO SEE PERFECTLY AT ANY DISTANCE.

FOR SALE BY R. L. ALFRED, Mexico, N. Y.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers. HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

Postage Free.

Subscribers for the JOURNAL have no Postage to pay.

We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail. This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same.

AGENTS.

We want agents in every available locality. Reliable men acting as our agents will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five cents on every subscription they obtain. Those who wish to serve will please communicate with us at once.

TERMS.

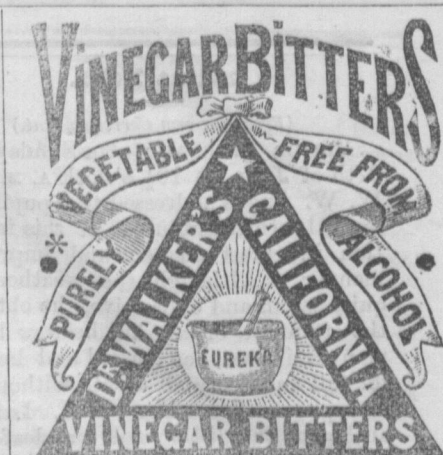
One Copy one year, in advance, \$1 50

Clubs of ten, 1 25

One copy, six months, in advance, 75

These prices are invariable. Remit by draft, post office money order, or registered letter.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable Preparation made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of WALKER'S BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of WALKER'S BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carnative, Nutritive, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Thousands proclaim WALKER'S BITTERS the most wonderful medicine that ever sustained the sinking

person can take these Bitters to directions, and remain long provided their bones are not decayed by mineral poison or other evils, and vital organs wasted beyond

recovery. Malarious, Remittent and Inter-mittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with WALKER'S BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck Glands, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Inter-mittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Viciated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Itch, Head-ache, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, etc. Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried off the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

For Tape, and other Worms, residing in the system of so many thousands, are speedily destroyed and removed. No use of medicine, no vomiting, no purgatives will free the system from worms as these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Viciated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Special attention given to WEDDING AND

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS

WOOD ENGRAVERS

LITHOGRAPHERS &C.

Special attention given to WEDDING AND